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PTO/SB/05 (08-00)

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))		Attorney Docket No.	STGUP006
		First Inventor	Stefan LUNDBERG
		Title	AN IMAGE ALTERING DEVICE FOR AN IMAGE PRODUCING APPARATUS
		Express Mail Label No.	EK802176656US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.		ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) (Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification [Total Pages 18] (preferred arrangement set forth below) - Descriptive title of the invention - Cross Reference to Related Applications - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix - Background of the Invention - Brief Summary of the Invention - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed) - Detailed Description - Claim(s) - Abstract of the Disclosure 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 6] Figs. 1-7 5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 18] a. <input type="checkbox"/> Newly executed (original or copy) Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63 (d)) b. <input type="checkbox"/> (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed) i. <input type="checkbox"/> DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b). 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76		7. <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix) 8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Readable Form (CRF) b. Specification Sequence Listing on: i. <input type="checkbox"/> CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or ii. <input type="checkbox"/> paper c. <input type="checkbox"/> Statements verifying identity of above copies	
ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 10. <input type="checkbox"/> 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement [] Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> English Translation Document (if applicable) 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 [X] Copies of IDS Citations 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Amendment 14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: unsigned Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney			

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. _____
 Prior application information Examiner _____ Group / Art Unit _____

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS <input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number or Bar Code Label <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence address below							
Name CARY & KELLY, LLP ATTN: Charles C. Cary Address 1875 Charleston Road City Mountain View State California Zip Code 94043 Country United States Telephone (650) 316-4011 Fax (650) 316-4013							

Name (Print/Type)	Charles C. Cary	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	36,764
Signature		Date	Oct 11, 2000

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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2001

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 1,050

Complete if Known

Application Number	n/a
Filing Date	Oct 11, 2000
First Named Inventor	Stefan LUNDBERG
Examiner Name	N/A
Group Art Unit	N/A
Attorney Docket No.	STGUP006

METHOD OF PAYMENT

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:

Deposit Account Number 50-1338
Deposit Account Name CARY & KELLY, LLP

☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:

☒ Check ☐ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101 710	201 355	Utility filing fee	\$710
106 320	206 160	Design filing fee	
107 490	207 245	Plant filing fee	
108 710	208 355	Reissue filing fee	
114 150	214 75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)			710

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims 30
Independent Claims 5
Multiple Dependent
Extra Claims -20 = 10 x Fee from below \$18 = \$180
-3 = 2 x 80 = \$160
= \$0

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description
103 18	203 9	Claims in excess of 20
102 80	202 40	Independent claims in excess of 3
104 270	204 135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109 80	209 40	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
110 18	210 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$ 340

*or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

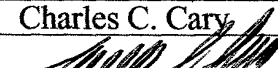
Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105 130	205 65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127 50	227 25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139 130	139 130	Non-English specification	
147 2,520	147 2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
112 920*	112 920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113 1,840*	113 1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115 110	215 55	Extension for reply within first month	
116 390	216 195	Extension for reply within second month	
117 890	217 445	Extension for reply within third month	
118 1,390	218 695	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128 1,890	228 945	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119 310	219 155	Notice of Appeal	
120 310	220 155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121 270	221 135	Request for oral hearing	
138 1,510	138 1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140 110	240 55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141 1,240	241 620	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142 1,240	242 620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143 440	243 220	Design issue fee	
144 600	244 300	Plant issue fee	
122 130	122 130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123 50	123 50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126 240	126 240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581 40	581 40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146 710	246 355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
149 710	249 355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
179 710	279 355	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169 900	169 900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)	Charles C. Cary	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	36,764	Telephone	(650) 316-4011
Signature		Date	Oct 11, 2000		

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CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

I hereby certify that this paper and the documents and/or fees referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on **October 11, 2000** in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR §1.60. Mailing Label Number **EK802176656US**, addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

Date: October 11, 2000

Signed: _____

Charles C. Cary

Patent
Attorney's Docket No. [STGUP006]

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of)
Stefan LUNDBERG.) Group Art Unit: n/a
Application No.: n/a) Examiner: n/a
Filed: Herewith)
For: AN IMAGE ALTERING DEVICE)
FOR AN IMAGE PRODUCING)
APPARATUS)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Before examination, please amend this application as follows.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

After the title please add the following paragraph:

-- RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority of prior filed Swedish Application No. 0002554-4 by inventor Stefan Lundberg entitled "An Image Altering Device for an Image Producing Apparatus" filed on July 7, 2000 which is hereby incorporated by reference. --

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please Amend Claims 1-23 as follows, and add new Claims 24-30.

1. (Amended) An image altering device for an image producing apparatus [(300)] with an

optical input [(5)] characterized by:

a mirror [(1)] having a first plane surface [(2)] and a second curved surface [(3)]

a driving device [(7)] coupled to the mirror [(1)] and adapted to rotate the mirror [(1)] to a first position, where the first plane surface [(2)] is inserted into an optical path [(31)] of the image producing apparatus (6) , the optical path being external to the optical input [(5)], thereby providing a first field of view of the image producing apparatus, the driving device [(7)] also being adapted to rotate the mirror [(1)] to a second position, where the second curved surface [(3)] is inserted into the optical path of the image producing apparatus, thereby providing a second field of view of the image producing apparatus.

2. (Amended) A device according to claim 1, where the curved surface [(3)] forms a portion of a sphere.
3. (Amended) A device according to claim 1 [or 2], where the first plane surface [(2)] has an angular displacement of 180 degrees with respect to the second curved surface [(3)].
4. (Amended) A device according to [any of] claims 1[-3], where the mirror [(10)] comprises a third surface [(13)] with an optical characteristic different from the first plane surface [(11)] or the second curved surface [(12)] the driving device [(17)] being adapted to rotate the mirror [(10)] to a third position₁ where the third surface [(13)] is inserted into the optical path of the image producing apparatus.
5. (Amended) A device according to claim 4, where the third surface [(13)] is plane.
6. (Amended) A device according to claim 4 [or 5], where the third surface [(13)] attenuates certain spectral components of the reflected light.
7. (Amended) A device according to claim 6, where the spectral components of the reflected light are uniformly attenuated.
8. (Amended) A device according to [any preceding] claim 1, where the driving device [(7)]

a driving device [(7)] coupled to the mirror [(1)] and adapted to rotate the mirror [(1)] to a first position, where the first plane surface [(2)] is inserted into an optical path [(31)] of the digital camera [(300)], the optical path being external to the optical input [(5)], thereby providing a first field of view of the digital camera, the driving device [(7)] also being adapted to rotate the mirror [(1)] to a second position, where the second curved surface [(3)] is inserted into the optical path of the digital camera, thereby providing a second field of view of the digital camera.

16. (Amended) A digital camera according to claim 14 [or 15], where the first plane surface [(2)] has an angular displacement of 180 degrees with respect to the second curved surface [(3)].

18. (Amended) A digital camera according to claim 17, where the third surface [(13)] is plane.

- 4 of 7-

20. (Amended) A digital camera according to claim 19, where the spectral components of the reflected light are uniformly attenuated.

21. (Amended) A digital camera according to [any of claims] claim 14[-20], where the driving device [(7)] is adapted to receive a control signal from a control unit and to rotate the mirror [(1)] to the first position or to the second position depending on a value of the control signal.

22. (Amended) A device according to [any of claims] claim 14[-21], where the driving device [(7)] comprises at least one belt for rotating the mirror.

23. (Amended) A device according to [any of claims] claim 14[-22], where the driving device [(7)] comprises at least one gear wheel for rotating the mirror.

24. (New) An imaging system for providing an image along an optical axis of an input of an image producing apparatus, and the imaging system comprising:

- a first reflector positioned to intersect the optical axis at an angle and the first reflector rotatable about the optical axis; and

- a second reflector optically coupled with said first reflector and said second reflector radially displaced from said first reflector about the optical axis and said second reflector configured both for rotation about the optical axis and for tilting with respect to the optical axis to alter an image provided to the input of the image producing apparatus.

25. (New) The imaging system of Claim 24, further comprising:

- a planetary linkage of said first reflector and said second reflector including:

- a) a guide wheel rotatable about the optical axis, and said first reflector affixed to said guide wheel and said second reflector tiltably affixed to said guide wheel both for rotation about said optical axis;

- b) a mirror wheel rotatable about the optical axis; and

c) a planetary member mechanically coupled to both said guide wheel and said mirror wheel such that a relative rotation there between produces a rotation of said planetary member and said planetary member further coupled to said second reflector such that the rotation of said planetary member effects the tilting of said second reflector.

26. (New) The imaging system of Claim 24, wherein said second reflector further comprises:
at least a first reflective surface and a second reflective surface each alternately optically coupled with said first reflector in response to the tilting of said second reflector and each providing a distinctive field of view.

27. (New) A method for providing an image along an optical axis of an input of an image producing apparatus, and the method for providing comprising the acts of:
positioning a first reflector to intersect the optical axis at an angle;
positioning a second reflector along a radius about the optical axis; and
rotating the first reflector together and the second reflector about the optical axis to pan an image provided to the input of the image producing apparatus.

28. (New) The method for providing an image of Claim 27, further comprising the act of:
tilting the second reflector to tilt the image provided to the input of the image producing apparatus.

29. (New) The method for providing an image of Claim 27, further comprising the act of:
providing at least a first reflective surface and a second reflective surface on the second reflector each providing a distinctive magnification from the other; and
tilting the second reflector to vary a magnification level of the view provided to the input of the image producing apparatus.

30. (New) The method for providing an image of Claim 28, further comprising the act of:
providing at least a first reflective surface and a second reflective surface on the second

reflector each providing a distinctive magnification from the other; and
tilting the second reflector to vary a magnification level of the view provided to the input
of the image producing apparatus.

REMARKS

The specification and claims have been amended to place the application in better form
for examination. Favorable consideration is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
CARY & KELLY, LLP

Date: October 11, 2000 Signed: _____

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AN IMAGE ALTERING DEVICE FOR AN IMAGE PRODUCING APPARATUS

5 **Technical Field**

Generally speaking the present invention relates to digital cameras, and more specifically to a digital camera having a camera housing with an optical input, such as a lens or objective, an image capturing
10 unit and a controller. The invention also relates to an image altering device, providing the camera with a panning and/or tilting functionality as well as a functionality for changing the system magnification in fixed steps.

15 **Background Art**

Camera systems with a wide field of view capability have been in existence for several years. These systems are normally based upon a more or less
20 complex optical system comprising lenses and/or mirrors. In U.S. Pat. No. 5,907,433 to Voigt et. al., a plurality of optical groups are rotatably mounted on a rotary assembly to allow one of the groups to be inserted into the optical path. By using different
25 sets of optical elements a multi-field of view is achieved. One method to obtain panning and/or tilting functionality is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,717,512 to Chmielewski, Jr. et. al., This invention uses two wide field of view cameras to determine the coordinates
30 of an object, and from that information adjust a rotatable plane pan/tilt mirror to direct light reflected from the object to a narrow field of view camera. Another approach to achieve wide-angle imaging is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,790,182 to St. Hilaire,
35 where fixed concentric spherical mirrors are used to direct light from an object onto a CCD (Charge Coupled Device) array. By this arrangement the system

is capable of capturing an image spanning a 360 degree field of view. No provision is shown for varying the field of view of the device.

5 **Summary of the Invention**

 An object of the present invention is to provide a digital camera with a variable field of view combined with a tilting and/or panning functionality, being able to cover a greater visual volume than a
10 conventional panning and/or tilting camera. Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an image steering and magnification/reduction device (referred to as "image altering device" in the following), to be mounted externally on the digital
15 camera, for providing an efficient way of altering the field of view as well as changing the direction of sight. Another object of the present invention is to provide a simple method and apparatus to filter the light reflected from an object.

20 In carrying out the above objects and other objects and features of the present invention, the digital camera is provided with an externally mounted image steering and magnification/reduction device comprising a rotary mirror with at least one side having
25 a curved surface. The tilting mirror is rotated within a minor predefined angle with respect to the optical input of the camera to change the direction of sight and by a major predefined angle to alter the field of view or to insert a filter in the optical path.
30 By using a mirror with a curved surface, for a given field of view, the absolute size and weight of the mirror can be reduced, thereby making it possible to increase the rotary speed of the mirror and thus improving the overall speed of which the direction of
35 sight can be changed from a first to a second position.

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A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described in more detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

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Referring first to FIG 1, a digital camera 300 is illustrated in a basic modular form. The digital camera 300 is arranged to produce one or several digi-

Referring first to FIG 1, a digital camera 300 is illustrated in a basic modular form. The digital camera 300 is arranged to produce one or several digi-

tal image(s) of a generic object 100, which may be any physical object that is present in a volume optically covered by the digital camera 300. An inventive image altering device 200 is mounted externally to the digital camera 300 in front of an optical input 400 of the digital camera. The optical input 400 is a generally known lens or objective. The purpose of the image altering device 200 is to provide the digital camera 300 with a variable field of view in combination with panning and/or tilting functionality. A preferred embodiment of the image altering device 200 will be described in more detail with reference to FIGs 2-7.

As shown in FIG 1, the digital camera 300 further comprises an image capturing unit 500, which is provided with appropriate means for producing a digital image representative of the object 100. Preferably, the image capturing unit 500 comprises a CCD element (Charge Coupled Device), the internal structure of which is believed to be well-known to a man skilled in the art. The digital camera 300 also has a controller 600 for controlling the image capturing unit 500 as well as the external image altering device 200. The controller 600 is operatively connected not only to the device 200 and the unit 500 but also to a digital memory 700 for storing images captured by the image capturing unit 500. Furthermore, the digital camera 300 may comprise an image transforming unit 800, the purpose of which is to rotate the digital image to compensate for image rotating effects caused by the image altering device 200, when the field of view is panned or tilted. The image transforming unit 800 is responsive to an angle of rotation of the image altering device 200 with respect to the objective 400 and uses this angle of rotation when transforming the digital image to compensate for the current pan and/or tilt angle. To perform such image transforming, i.e. to

rotate a digital image in one or more than one direction, is believed to be well within reach of a man skilled in the art of digital cameras. Therefore, the internal structure of the image transforming unit 800 will not be described herein.

The memory 700 may be implemented by any commercially available memory, such as an SRAM memory.

As indicated in FIG 1, the digital camera 300 may be connected to a network 900, such as an Ethernet or Token Ring network, which in turn may be part of the Internet. In such an application, the controller 600 of the digital camera 300 is provided with appropriate software for allowing the digital camera 300 to act as a web camera available on the network 900, i.e. a web server that produces digital images.

The pan and/or tilt angle of the digital camera 300, or more specifically the angle(s) by which the image altering device changes the field of view of the camera 300 with respect to a central axis of the objective 400, may be set and changed by a user of the camera by accessing the controller 600 through the network 900. Alternatively, the pan and/or tilt angle(s) may be controlled from a computer directly connected to the digital camera 300.

Referring now to FIGs 5 and 6, two simplified schematic drawings of the general mirror arrangement and mechanism for altering the image according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. The image producing apparatus comprises a camera housing 6 and an optical input 5, such as a generally known lens or objective, for producing a digital image representing an object located in the visual volume surrounding the image producing apparatus. The mirror arrangement of the image altering device is located on a base plate 8, externally mounted to the camera.

The image altering device of the invention includes a rotatably mounted tilting mirror 1 and a driving device 7 for rotating the tilting mirror 1 according to a control signal. The driving device 7, in its simplest form, receives a control signal and in response to that either turns the tilting mirror 1 over to change the field of view or rotates the tilting mirror 1 to achieve a panning and/or tilting functionality. In the preferred embodiment, the tilting mirror 1 has a first plane surface 2 and a second curved surface 3. By putting the tilting mirror 1 in the position shown in FIG 5, the first plane surface 2 is inserted into the optical path 31 of the image producing apparatus, thereby providing the image producing apparatus with a first narrow field of view. This is due to the law of reflection, which terms and theory are well known to those skilled in the art and are thoroughly described in the literature, for instance in chapter 3.4 and 3.7 of "Introduction to Optics", by Frank L. Pedrotti, S.J. and Leno S. Pedrotti, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458, ISBN 0-13-501545-6. The law of reflection states that the reflected ray remains within the plane of incidence, making equal angles with the normal at the reflection point, in our case, on the mirror surface 2. In a plane mirror, selecting another reflection point does not alter the normal; i.e. an image formed by reflection in a plane surface has got unity magnification.

A fixed mirror 4, mounted directly in front of the objective 5, turns the optical path 31 of the image producing apparatus 6, thereby making it possible to optically cover a volume in the direction of the optical center axis of the objective 5. In the absence of the fixed mirror 4, the rotary mounted tilting mirror 1 would have to be located in a position directly in

front of the objective 5 in order to be located in the optical path of the image producing apparatus. The tilting mirror 1 would then block a ray emerging from an object located in the direction of the optical center axis of the objective 5.

FIG 6 again shows the preferred embodiment, this time with the tilting mirror 1 turned over to achieve a wider field of view. Referring to the discussion above, due to the convex curvature of the mirror surface 3, the law of reflection states that rays of light originating from an object in the optical path of the image producing apparatus will, when they are reflected in a convex surface, diverge in such a way that the magnification of the system will be less than unity.

FIG 7 shows a simplified schematic drawing of a first alternative embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the rotatably mounted tilting mirror 10 includes, in addition to the first plane surface 11 and the second curved surface 12, a third surface 13 with an optical characteristic different from the first plane surface 11 and/or the second curved surface 12. One conceivable function of this third surface could be to reduce certain spectral components of the reflected light, e.g. to act as a light balancing filter in an indoor environment or to attenuate colors outside the yellow spectral band (approx. 570 nm) to achieve a contrast enhancement. Another conceivable function of this third surface could be to reduce, without distortion, the amount of light reflected from a bright object, located in a highly illuminated environment; i.e. the third surface 13 will act as a gray filter and equally attenuate the spectral components of the reflected light. In this alternative embodiment, the fixed mirror 14, the objective 15, the camera housing 16, the driving device 17

1	15	Camera lens (alt. embodiment)
1	16	Camera housing (alt. embodiment)
1	17	Driving device (alt. embodiment)
1	18	Base plate (alt. embodiment)
2	19	Optical sensor
1	20	Timing belt tightener
1	21	Timing belt tightener
1	22	Belt wheel
1	23	Belt wheel
1	24	Timing belt
1	25	Timing belt
1	26	Guiding wheel
1	27	Mirror wheel
2	28	Fixing part
1	29	Bevel gear
1	30	Tilt shaft

The image altering device 200 has a mirror system, comprising a first fixed mirror 4 and a second tilting mirror 1. As previously mentioned with reference to FIGs 5 and 6, the tilting mirror 1 has a first plane surface 2 and a second curved surface 3. The fixed mirror 4 is mounted directly in front of the

objective 5 at an angle of 37° relative to the optical center axis of the camera 300. The fixed mirror 4 is mounted to a mirror wheel 27, which is rotatable around the objective and hence provides a field of view with
5 an angle of rotation of between 0° and 360° .

In the center of the field of view the tilting mirror 1 is mounted, so that the axis of rotation thereof is perpendicular to the optical center axis of the camera. The tilting mirror 1 is carried on the
10 mirror wheel 27, thereby causing the tilting mirror 1 to rotate around the objective 5 together with the fixed mirror 4. Thanks to the geometrical arrangement of the mirrors 4 and 1 with respect to the objective 5, it is possible to monitor a large volume in a short
15 time.

The tilting mirror 1 is journalled in the mirror wheel 27 between two fixing parts 28. Opposite to the mirror wheel 27 a slightly smaller guiding wheel 26 is concentrically mounted. A tilt shaft 30 is eccentrically mounted to the mirror wheel, so as to cause
20 the tilting mirror 1 to move. The guiding wheel 26 transmits its motion to the tilt shaft 30 and from the tilt shaft 30 through a bevel gear 29 to the mirror. The arrangement resembles a planetary gear, where the
25 guiding wheel 26 represents a sun pinion and the tilt shaft represents a planet pinion. The mirror wheel 27 acts as holder of the planet pinion.

When the mirror wheel 27 does not move, if the guiding wheel 26 is rotated, the tilt shaft 30 will
30 rotate around its own axis, wherein the tilting mirror 1 will be rotated around its axis of rotation. Hence, the tilting mirror 1 is rotated with respect to the mirror wheel 27, and the center axis of the field of view will be angled with respect to the optical center
35 of the camera. If the mirror wheel 27 and the guiding

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wheel 26 rotates at the same angular velocity, there will be no relative motion in the tilt shaft 30 and consequently no rotation of the mirror 1 around its axis of rotation. However, the mirror wheel 27 as
5 a whole will rotate with the fixed mirror 4 and the tilting mirror 1 at a constant angle to the optical center axis of the camera.

In other words, by rotating the mirror wheel 27 and the guiding wheel 26 synchronously, the field of
10 view may be rotated 360° for any given tilt angle. Then, if the wheels are rotated relative to each other, the angle of the tilting mirror 1 will change, and the field of view may be again be rotated 360° for a new tilt angle. In this way, a very large volume around
15 the camera may be covered, and images may be obtained for any given location within this large volume. Moreover, by rotating the guiding wheel 26 a certain amount in relation to the mirror wheel 27, the tilting mirror 1 will be turned over at 180°, thereby switching from
20 narrow field of view to wide field of view, or vice versa, as described with reference to FIGs 5 and 6.

The mirror wheel 27 and the guiding wheel 26 are driven by respective motors 9. Belt wheels 22, 23, timing belts 24, 25 and timing belt tighteners 20, 21
25 are provided, as shown in FIGs 2-4.

The inventive image altering device provides at least the following advantages:

Low moment of inertia for rotating parts
High pan/tilt adjustment speed, short time
30 between angular settings
High setting accuracy
Compact design
Few structural components
Low manufacturing cost
35 Flexible design

Simple pan/tilt control

Multiple fields of view

Filtering and/or other image altering possibilities

- 5 The present invention has been described above with reference to a preferred embodiment. However, other embodiments than the one disclosed herein are possible within the scope of the invention, as defined by the appended independent patent claims.

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CLAIMS

1. An image altering device for an image producing apparatus (300) with an optical input (5),
5 **characterized by:**
a mirror (1) having a first plane surface (2) and a second curved surface (3),
a driving device (7) coupled to the mirror (1) and adapted to rotate the mirror (1) to a first position, where the first plane surface (2) is inserted
10 into an optical path (31) of the image producing apparatus (6), the optical path being external to the optical input (5), thereby providing a first field of view of the image producing apparatus, the driving device (7)
15 also being adapted to rotate the mirror (1) to a second position, where the second curved surface (3) is inserted into the optical path of the image producing apparatus, thereby providing a second field of view of the image producing apparatus.
20
2. A device according to claim 1, where the curved surface (3) forms a portion of a sphere.
3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, where
25 the first plane surface (2) has an angular displacement of 180 degrees with respect to the second curved surface (3).
4. A device according to any of claims 1-3,
30 where the mirror (10) comprises a third surface (13) with an optical characteristic different from the first plane surface (11) or the second curved surface (12), the driving device (17) being adapted to rotate the mirror (10) to a third position, where the third surface (13) is inserted into the optical path of the
35 image producing apparatus.

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6. A device according to claim 4 or 5, where the third surface (13) attenuates certain spectral components of the reflected light.

8. A device according to any preceding claim, where the driving device (7) is adapted to receive a control signal from a control unit (600) and to rotate the mirror (1) to the first position or to the second position depending on a value of the control signal.

10. A device according to any preceding claim, where the driving device (7) comprises at least one gear wheel for rotating the mirror.

rotating a mirror (1) having a first plane sur-
30 face (2) to a first position, where the first surface
(2) is inserted into an optical path (31) of the image
producing apparatus, thereby providing a first field
of view, the optical path being external to the optical
input, and

rotating the mirror (1) to a second position, where a second curved surface (3) is inserted into the optical path of the image producing apparatus, thereby providing a second field of view of the image producing apparatus.

12. A method according to claim 11, where the mirror (1) is rotated by an angle of 180 degrees.

13. A method according to claim 11 or 12, where the mirror (10) comprises a third surface (13) with an optical characteristic different from the first plane surface (11) or the second curved surface (12), the third surface (13) being inserted into the optical path of the image producing apparatus, thereby providing a third field of view of the image producing apparatus.

14. A digital camera (300) having panning and/or tilting functionality, comprising: a camera housing (6) with an optical input (5), such as a lens or objective; an image capturing unit (500) for producing a digital image from light received through the optical input (5); and a controller (600), **characterized by:**

a mirror (1), mounted externally to the camera housing (6), having a first plane surface (2) and a second curved surface (3), and

a driving device (7) coupled to the mirror (1) and adapted to rotate the mirror (1) to a first position, where the first plane surface (2) is inserted into an optical path (31) of the digital camera (300), the optical path being external to the optical input (5), thereby providing a first field of view of the digital camera, the driving device (7) also being adapted to rotate the mirror (1) to a second position, where the second curved surface (3) is inserted into

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15. A digital camera according to claim 14, where the curved surface (3) forms a portion of a sphere.

17. A digital camera according to any of claims 14-16, where the mirror (10) comprises a third surface (13) with an optical characteristic different from the first plane surface (11) or the second curved surface (12), the driving device (17) being adapted to rotate the mirror (10) to a third position, where the third surface (13) is inserted into the optical path of the digital camera.

25 19. A digital camera according to claim 17 or
18, where the third surface (13) attenuates certain
spectral components of the reflected light.

21. A digital camera according to any of claims
14-20, where the driving device (7) is adapted to
35 receive a control signal from a control unit and to
rotate the mirror (1) to the first position or to the

second position depending on a value of the control signal.

22. A device according to any of claims 14-21,
5 where the driving device (7) comprises at least one
belt for rotating the mirror.

23. A device according to any of claims 14-22,
where the driving device (7) comprises at least one
10 gear wheel for rotating the mirror.

A digital camera has a plurality of fields of view combined with a panning and/or tilting functionality. The camera comprises: a camera housing (6) with an optical input (5), such as a lens or objective. The camera also has an image capturing unit for producing a digital image from light received through the optical input, a controller, a mirror (1) having a first plane surface (12) and a second curved surface (13), and a driving device (7) coupled to the mirror and adapted to rotate the mirror to a first position, where the first plane surface is inserted into an optical path (31) of the digital camera, thereby providing a first field of view of the digital camera. The driving device is also adapted to rotate the mirror to a second position, where the second curved surface is inserted into the optical path of the digital camera, thereby providing a second field of view of the digital camera.

20 To be published with FIG 5.

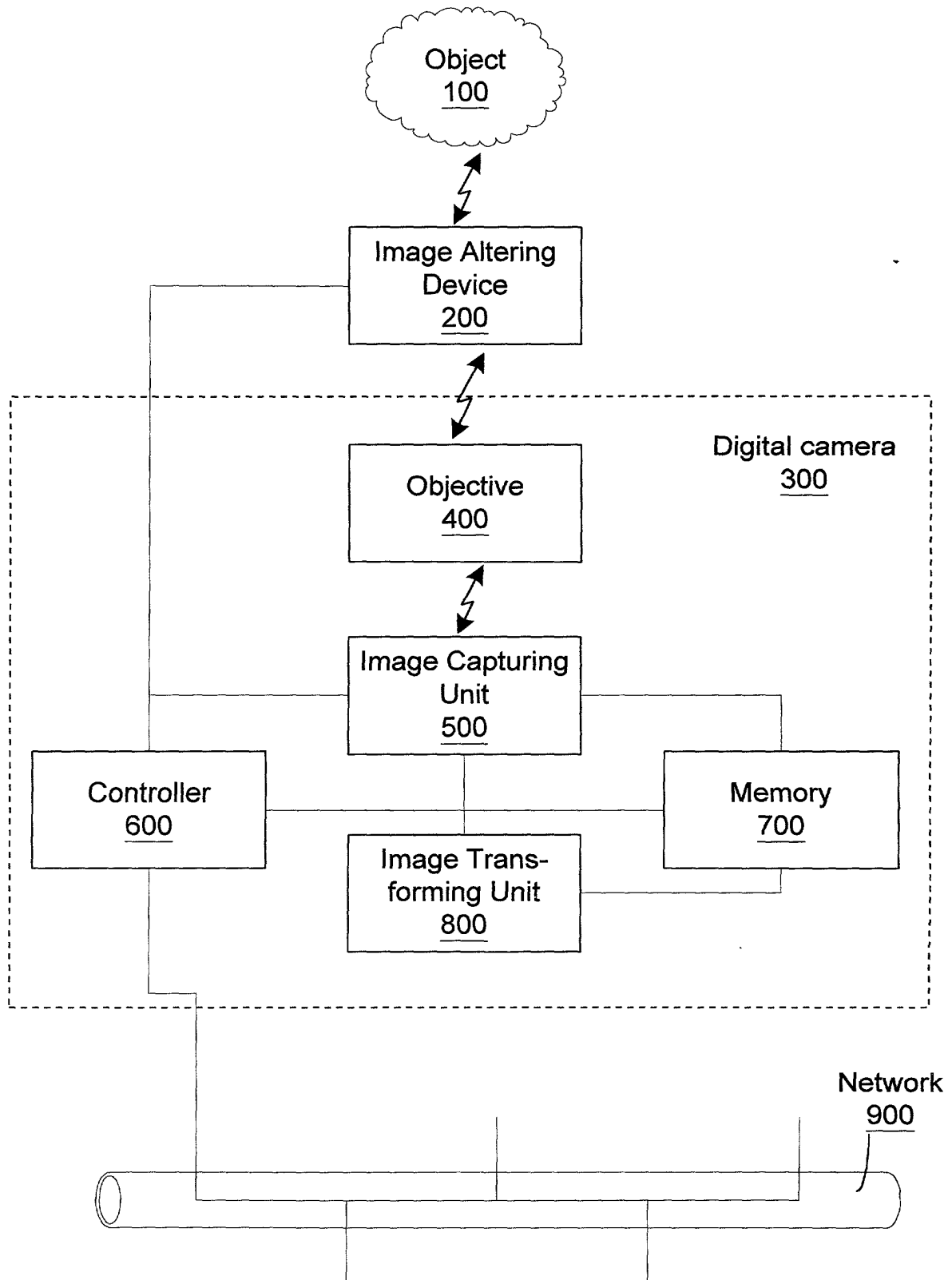


FIG 1



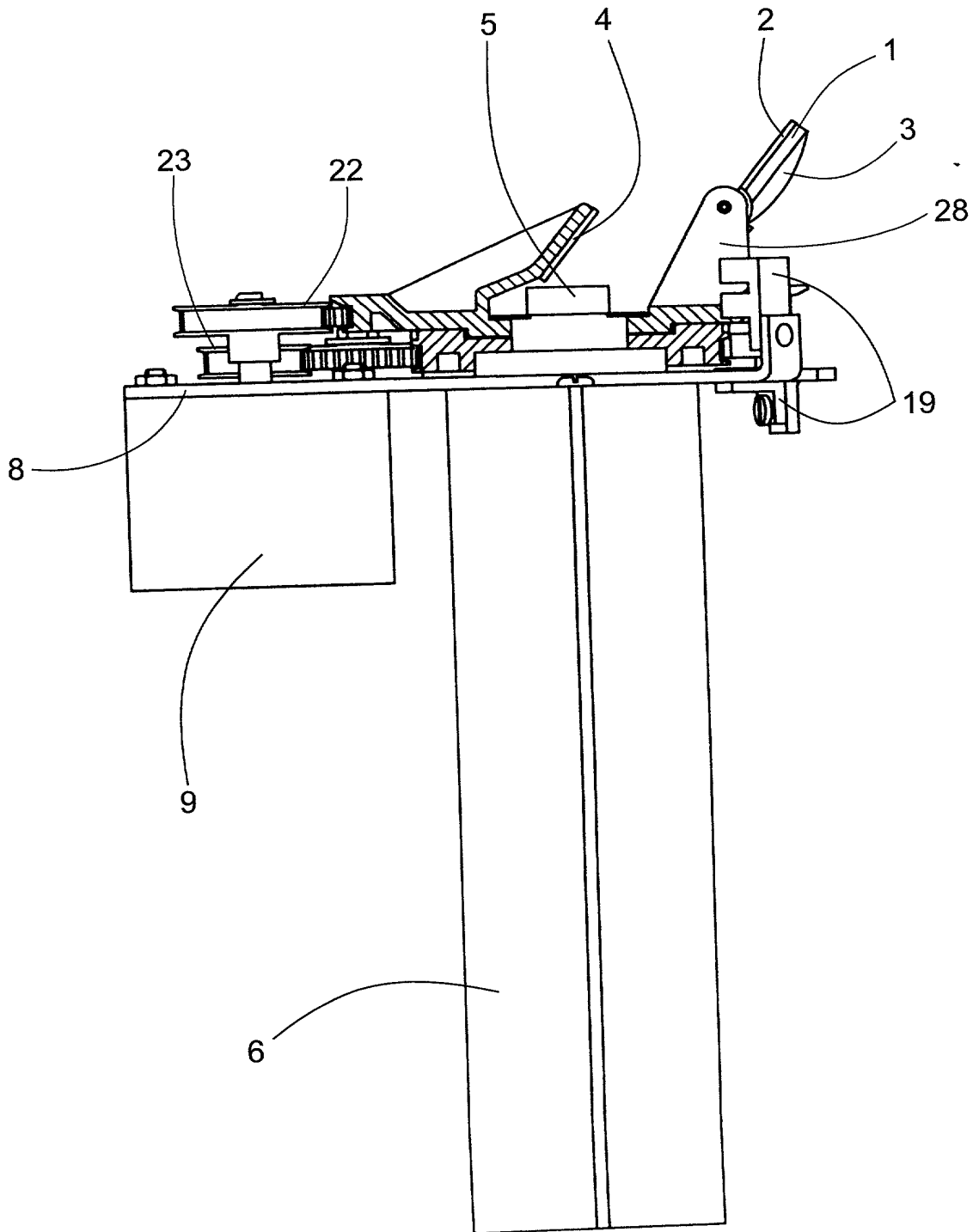


FIG 3

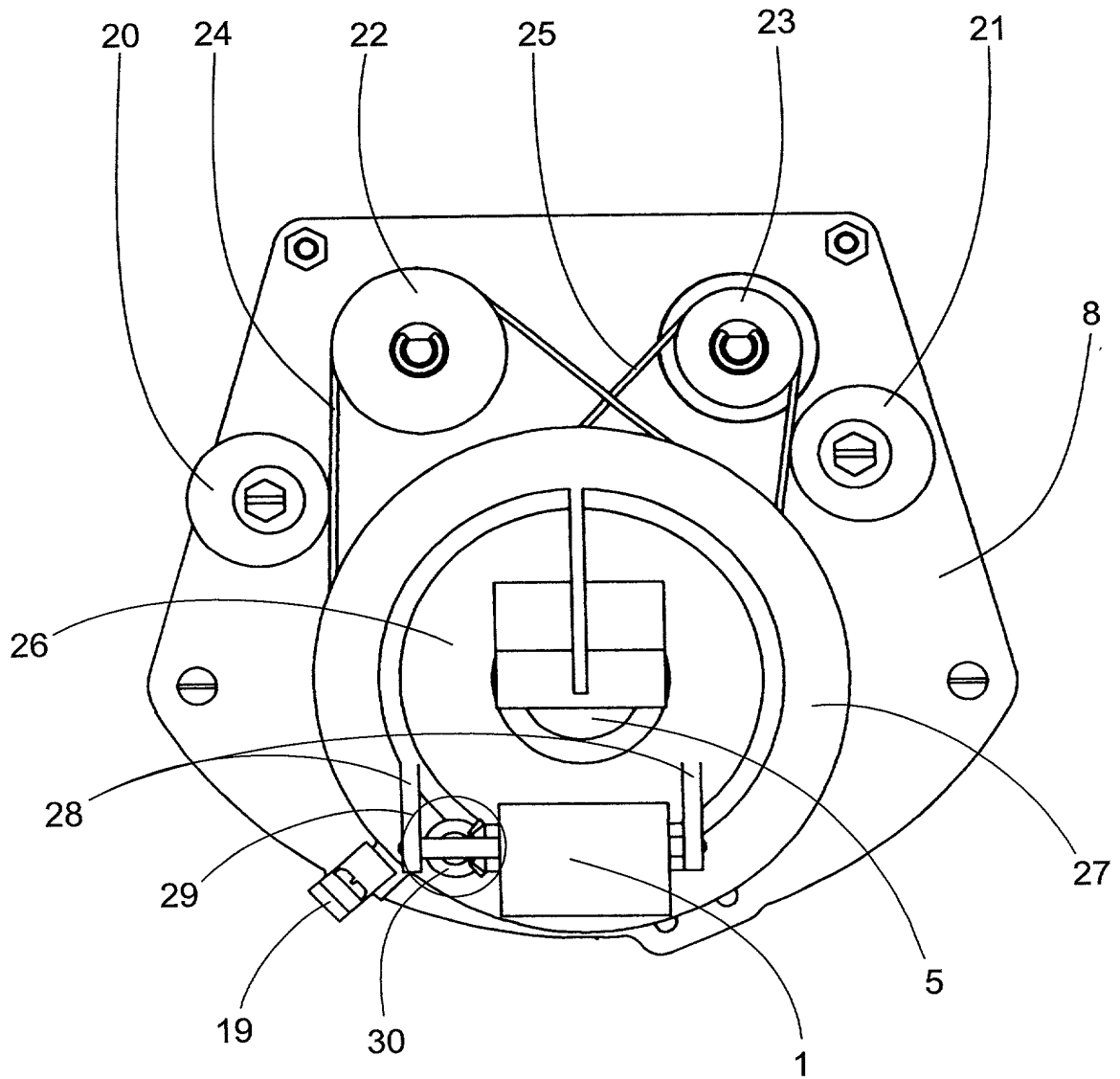


FIG 4

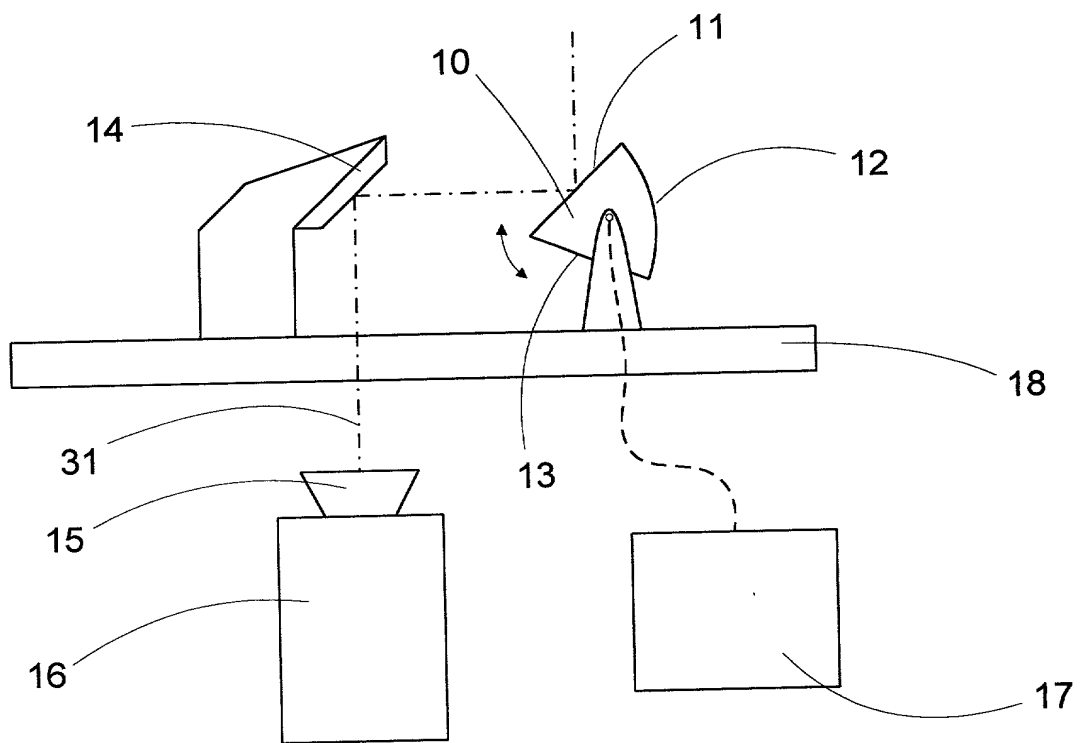


FIG 7

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population	
Age (years)	Mean (SD)
18-24	20.5 (2.5)
25-34	29.5 (4.5)
35-44	39.5 (5.5)
45-54	49.5 (6.5)
55-64	59.5 (7.5)
65-74	69.5 (8.5)
75-84	79.5 (9.5)
85-94	89.5 (10.5)
95-104	99.5 (11.5)
105-114	109.5 (12.5)
115-124	119.5 (13.5)
125-134	129.5 (14.5)
135-144	139.5 (15.5)
145-154	149.5 (16.5)
155-164	159.5 (17.5)
165-174	169.5 (18.5)
175-184	179.5 (19.5)
185-194	189.5 (20.5)
195-204	199.5 (21.5)
205-214	209.5 (22.5)
215-224	219.5 (23.5)
225-234	229.5 (24.5)
235-244	239.5 (25.5)
245-254	249.5 (26.5)
255-264	259.5 (27.5)
265-274	269.5 (28.5)
275-284	279.5 (29.5)
285-294	289.5 (30.5)
295-304	299.5 (31.5)
305-314	309.5 (32.5)
315-324	319.5 (33.5)
325-334	329.5 (34.5)
335-344	339.5 (35.5)
345-354	349.5 (36.5)
355-364	359.5 (37.5)
365-374	369.5 (38.5)
375-384	379.5 (39.5)
385-394	389.5 (40.5)
395-404	399.5 (41.5)
405-414	409.5 (42.5)
415-424	419.5 (43.5)
425-434	429.5 (44.5)
435-444	439.5 (45.5)
445-454	449.5 (46.5)
455-464	459.5 (47.5)
465-474	469.5 (48.5)
475-484	479.5 (49.5)
485-494	489.5 (50.5)
495-504	499.5 (51.5)
505-514	509.5 (52.5)
515-524	519.5 (53.5)
525-534	529.5 (54.5)
535-544	539.5 (55.5)
545-554	549.5 (56.5)
555-564	559.5 (57.5)
565-574	569.5 (58.5)
575-584	579.5 (59.5)
585-594	589.5 (60.5)
595-604	599.5 (61.5)
605-614	609.5 (62.5)
615-624	619.5 (63.5)
625-634	629.5 (64.5)
635-644	639.5 (65.5)
645-654	649.5 (66.5)
655-664	659.5 (67.5)
665-674	669.5 (68.5)
675-684	679.5 (69.5)
685-694	689.5 (70.5)
695-704	699.5 (71.5)
705-714	709.5 (72.5)
715-724	719.5 (73.5)
725-734	729.5 (74.5)
735-744	739.5 (75.5)
745-754	749.5 (76.5)
755-764	759.5 (77.5)
765-774	769.5 (78.5)
775-784	779.5 (79.5)
785-794	789.5 (80.5)
795-804	799.5 (81.5)
805-814	809.5 (82.5)
815-824	819.5 (83.5)
825-834	829.5 (84.5)
835-844	839.5 (85.5)
845-854	849.5 (86.5)
855-864	859.5 (87.5)
865-874	869.5 (88.5)
875-884	879.5 (89.5)
885-894	889.5 (90.5)
895-904	899.5 (91.5)
905-914	909.5 (92.5)
915-924	919.5 (93.5)
925-934	929.5 (94.5)
935-944	939.5 (95.5)
945-954	949.5 (96.5)
955-964	959.5 (97.5)
965-974	969.5 (98.5)
975-984	979.5 (99.5)
985-994	989.5 (100.5)
995-1004	999.5 (101.5)
1005-1014	1009.5 (102.5)
1015-1024	1019.5 (103.5)
1025-1034	1029.5 (104.5)
1035-1044	1039.5 (105.5)
1045-1054	1049.5 (106.5)
1055-1064	1059.5 (107.5)
1065-1074	1069.5 (108.5)
1075-1084	1079.5 (109.5)
1085-1094	1089.5 (110.5)
1095-1104	1099.5 (111.5)
1105-1114	1109.5 (112.5)
1115-1124	1119.5 (113.5)
1125-1134	

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **AN IMAGE ALTERING DEVICE FOR AN IMAGE PRODUCING APPARATUS** the specification of which,

Prior U.S. Application(s)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application No.) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

Power of Attorney

And I hereby appoint Charles C. Cary, Reg. No. 36, 764 and Robert H. Kelly, Reg. No. 33,922, all of the law firm of **CARY & KELLY, LLP**, 1875 Charleston Road, Mountain View, California, 94043, and all practitioners who are associated with this firm as my principal attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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